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☐ 1. Document ID: US 20020187151 A1

L3: Entry 1 of 3 File: PGPB Dec 12, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020187151
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020187151 A1

TITLE: Tumor Therapy

PUBLICATION-DATE: December 12, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY
Raulet, David H.	Berkeley	CA	US
Diefenbach, Andreas	Berkeley	CA	US

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/155.1

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw. De

☐ 2. Document ID: US 20020142445 A1

L3: Entry 2 of 3 File: PGPB Oct 3, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020142445
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020142445 A1

TITLE: Novel triggering receptor involved in natural cytotoxicity mediated by human natural killer cells and antibodies that identify the same

PUBLICATION-DATE: October 3, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY
Moretta, Alessandro	Genova		IT
Bottino, Cristina	Genova		IT
Biassoni, Roberto	Genova		IT

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/226; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 530/388.26, 536/23.2

☐ 3. Document ID: AU 783899 B2, WO 200136630 A2, CA 2288307 A1, AU 200126677 A, US 20020142445 A1, EP 1240326 A2, JP 2003523735 W, US 20050221438 A1, US 6979546 B2

L3: Entry 3 of 3 File: DWPI Dec 22, 2005

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2001-329221
DERWENT-WEEK: 200654

TITLE: Novel compound, useful for detection and/or quantifying the presence of NK cells, comprises the amino acid sequences of the NKp30 molecule

INVENTOR: BIASSONI, R; BOTTINO, C ; MORETTA, A

PRIORITY-DATA: 1999US-0440514 (November 15, 1999), 1999CA-2288307 (November 15, 1999), 2002US-0036444 (January 7, 2002), 2005US-0137649 (May 25, 2005)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
AU 783899 B2	December 22, 2005		000	C12N015/12
WO 200136630 A2	May 25, 2001	E	083	C12N015/12
CA 2288307 A1	May 15, 2001	E	000	C12N015/12
AU 200126677 A	May 30, 2001		000	C12N015/12
US 20020142445 A1	October 3, 2002		000	C12N009/64
EP 1240326 A2	September 18, 2002	E	000	C12N015/12
JP 2003523735 W	August 12, 2003		090	C12N015/09
US 20050221438 A1	October 6, 2005		000	C07K014/74
US 6979546 B2	December 27, 2005		000	G01N033/53

INT-CL (IPC): A61K 35/12; A61K 35/14; A61K 39/395; A61K 39/44; A61P 1/16; A61P 11/00; A61P 17/00; A61P 31/00; A61P 31/12; A61P 35/00; A61P 37/00; A61P 37/02; A61P 37/06; C07H 21/00; C07H 21/04; C07K 14/435; C07K 14/705; C07K 14/725; C07K 14/735; C07K 14/74; C07K 16/18; C07K 16/28; C07K 16/40; C07K 16/46; C07K 17/00; C12N 5/06; C12N 5/08; C12N 5/10; C12N 5/12; C12N 9/64; C12N 15/02; C12N 15/09; C12N 15/12; C12P 21/02; C12P 21/06; C12P 21/08; C12Q 1/68; G01N 33/53; G01N 33/554; G01N 33/566; G01N 33/577

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US20020142445A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - A novel isolated compound (I) comprises at least one amino acid (aa) sequence that is at least 80% identical to sequences of 190, 120, 19, 33 aas, the sequences of their immunogenic fragments, or the sequence of 15 aas fully defined in the specification.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) an isolated compound (II) comprising at least one polynucleotide (polynt) sequence which is at least 80% identical to a fully defined sequence of 674, 421, 606, 573 nt, or to a nt sequence which encode fully defined sequences of 190, 120,

19, 33 aas, the sequences of their immunogenic fragments, or the sequence of 15 aas given in the specification;

(2) a polynucleotide compound (III) which is one of a fully defined sequence of 40 or 40 nt, 40 or 22 nt, 421 nt, or 606 nt fully defined in the specification;

(3) an isolated antibody (IV) directed against (I);

(4) an isolated monoclonal antibody (V) produced from hybridoma I-2576 (C.N.C.M. Institut Pasteur, Paris, France);

(5) an isolated immunogenic fragment (VI) of (IV) or (V);

(6) a humanized antibody (VII) comprising (VI);

(7) a solid support to (VIII) which at least one of (IV) - (VI) are attached;

(8) a hybridoma (IX) which produces (IV) or (V);

(9) a kit (X) for detecting and/or quantifying the presence of natural killer (NK) cells from a biological sample comprising (II) - (IX);

(10) a kit (XI) for removing and/or positively purifying, or stimulating cytotoxicity of NK cell comprising (IV) - (IX);

(11) a kit (XII) for inhibiting NK cell cytotoxicity which comprises a Fab or F (ab')2 fragment of (IV) or (V); and

In vitro inhibition of NK cell cytotoxicity comprising contacting NK cells in vitro under physiological conditions with a Fab or F(ab')2 fragment of (IV) or (V).

ACTIVITY - Cytostatic; immunosuppressant; antiviral; antimicrobial. No biological data given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - No details given.

USE - (II) and (III) are useful for detecting and/or quantifying the presence of NK cells (claimed). (IV) - (IX) are useful for detecting and/or quantifying the presence of NK cells, for the selective removal of NK cells from a biological sample, for the positive and selective purification of NK cells from a biological sample, for the in vitro stimulation of NK cell cytotoxicity (claimed). (X) - (XII) are useful for grafting improvement, GvH (undefined) inhibition, and stimulation of GvT (inhibition) and in particular of GvL (inhibition) (claimed). When one of (IV) - (IX) are linked to an anti-tumor, anti-micro-organism, or an anti-virus antibody in a pharmaceutical composition, they are used for grafting enhancement, GvH inhibition, stimulation of GvT and especially GvL, and/or for the prevention, palliation and/or therapy of solid or liquid tumors, especially melanoma, hepatocarcinoma and lung adenocarcinomas, and/or micro-organism, notably viral infection (claimed). The antibodies, antibody fragments and solid supports of the invention are useful in identifying the NKp30 natural ligands and allow assessment of the level of surface NKp30 ligand expressed on an NK-susceptible target cell and the comparison of this level to the standard physiological one. The antibodies, antibody fragments and solid supports of the invention are therefore of use in the diagnosis of tumors or of infection.
ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO:

WO 200136630A EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

NOVELTY - A novel isolated compound (I) comprises at least one amino acid (aa) sequence that is at least 80% identical to sequences of 190, 120, 19, 33 aas, the

sequences of their immunogenic fragments, or the sequence of 15 aas fully defined in the specification.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) an isolated compound (II) comprising at least one polynucleotide (polynt) sequence which is at least 80% identical to a fully defined sequence of 674, 421, 606, 573 nt, or to a nt sequence which encode fully defined sequences of 190, 120, 19, 33 aas, the sequences of their immunogenic fragments, or the sequence of 15 aas given in the specification;

(2) a polynucleotide compound (III) which is one of a fully defined sequence of 40 or 40 nt, 40 or 22 nt, 421 nt, or 606 nt fully defined in the specification;

(3) an isolated antibody (IV) directed against (I);

(4) an isolated monoclonal antibody (V) produced from hybridoma I-2576 (C.N.C.M. Institut Pasteur, Paris, France);

(5) an isolated immunogenic fragment (VI) of (IV) or (V);

(6) a humanized antibody (VII) comprising (VI);

(7) a solid support to (VIII) which at least one of (IV) - (VI) are attached;

(8) a hybridoma (IX) which produces (IV) or (V);

(9) a kit (X) for detecting and/or quantifying the presence of natural killer (NK) cells from a biological sample comprising (II) - (IX);

(10) a kit (XI) for removing and/or positively purifying, or stimulating cytotoxicity of NK cell comprising (IV) - (IX);

(11) a kit (XII) for inhibiting NK cell cytotoxicity which comprises a Fab or F (ab')2 fragment of (IV) or (V); and

In vitro inhibition of NK cell cytotoxicity comprising contacting NK cells in vitro under physiological conditions with a Fab or F(ab')2 fragment of (IV) or (V).

ACTIVITY - Cytostatic; immunosuppressant; antiviral; antimicrobial. No biological data given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - No details given.

USE - (II) and (III) are useful for detecting and/or quantifying the presence of NK cells (claimed). (IV) - (IX) are useful for detecting and/or quantifying the presence of NK cells, for the selective removal of NK cells from a biological sample, for the positive and selective purification of NK cells from a biological sample, for the in vitro stimulation of NK cell cytotoxicity (claimed). (X) - (XII) are useful for grafting improvement, GvH (undefined) inhibition, and stimulation of GvT (inhibition) and in particular of GvL (inhibition) (claimed). When one of (IV) - (IX) are linked to an anti-tumor, anti-micro-organism, or an anti-virus antibody in a pharmaceutical composition, they are used for grafting enhancement, GvH inhibition, stimulation of GvT and especially GvL, and/or for the prevention, palliation and/or therapy of solid or liquid tumors, especially melanoma, hepatocarcinoma and lung adenocarcinomas, and/or micro-organism, notably viral infection (claimed). The antibodies, antibody fragments and solid supports of the invention are useful in identifying the NKp30 natural ligands and allow assessment of the level of surface NKp30 ligand expressed on an NK-susceptible target cell and the comparison of this level to the standard physiological one. The antibodies,

antibody fragments and solid supports of the invention are therefore of use in the diagnosis of tumors or of infection.

Terms	Documents
L2 and @py<=2002	3

Identification and molecular characterization of NKp30, a novel triggering receptor involved in natural cytotoxicity mediated by human natural killer cells.

Pende D; Parolini S; Pessino A; Sivori S; Augugliaro R; Morelli L; Marcenaro E; Accame L; Malaspina A; Biassoni R; Bottino C; Moretta L; Moretta A

Istituto Nazionale per la Ricerca sul Cancro, 16132 Genova, Italy.

Journal of experimental medicine (UNITED STATES) Nov 15 1999, 190 (10) p1505-16, ISSN 0022-1007--Print Journal Code: 2985109R

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

Two major receptors involved in human natural cytotoxicity, NKp46 and NKp44, have recently been identified. However, experimental evidence suggested the existence of additional such receptor(s). In this study, by the generation of monoclonal antibodies (mAbs), we identified NKp30, a novel 30-kD triggering receptor selectively expressed by all resting and activated human natural killer (NK) cells. Although mAb-mediated cross-linking of NKp30 induces strong NK cell activation, mAb-mediated masking inhibits the NK cytotoxicity against normal or tumor target cells. ***NKp30*** cooperates with NKp46 and/or NKp44 in the induction of NK-mediated cytotoxicity against the majority of target cells, whereas it represents the major triggering receptor in the killing of certain tumors. This novel receptor is associated with CD3zeta chains that become tyrosine phosphorylated upon sodium pervanadate treatment of NK cells. Molecular cloning of ***NKp30*** cDNA revealed a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily, characterized by a single V-type domain and a charged residue in the transmembrane portion. Moreover, we show that NKp30 is encoded by the previously identified 1C7 gene, for which the function and the cellular distribution of the putative product were not identified in previous studies.

Identification and molecular characterization of NKp30, a novel triggering receptor involved in natural cytotoxicity mediated b

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Set     Items   Description
S1        387   NKP30
S2     845063   CHIMER? OR CONJUGAT? OR FUSED OR FUSION
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S4          9   RD  (unique items)
S5          2   S4 AND PY<=2002
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           28935  RADIOISOTOPE
          502824  CHEMOTHERAP?
      S6  882538  CYTOTOX? OR RADIOISOTOPE OR CHEMOTHERAP?
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          882538  S6
      S7     305  S1 AND S6
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Processing
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? s antibod?
     S11 1708770  ANTIBOD?
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 14/3,K,AB/1     (Item 1 from file: 155)
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14002496   PMID: 12414645
  Major histocompatibility complex class I-related chain A and UL16-binding
protein expression on tumor cell lines of different histotypes: analysis of
tumor susceptibility to NKG2D-dependent natural killer cell cytotoxicity.
  Pende Daniela; Rivera Paola; Marcenaro Stefania; Chang Chien-Chung;
Biassoni Roberto; Conte Romana; Kubin Marek; Cosman David; Ferrone Soldano;
Moretta Lorenzo; Moretta Alessandro
  Istituto Nazionale per la Ricerca sul Cancro, 16132 Genova, Italy.
  Cancer research (United States)   Nov 1 2002,  62  (21)  p6178-86,
ISSN 0008-5472--Print   Journal Code: 2984705R
  Contract/Grant No.: CA7108; CA; NCI; P30 CA16056; CA; NCI
  Publishing Model Print
  Document type: Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't;
Research Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
  Languages: ENGLISH
  Main Citation Owner: NLM
  Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
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NKG2D, together with NKp46 and NKp30, represents a major triggering receptor involved in the induction of cytotoxicity by both resting and activated human natural killer cells. In this study, we analyzed the expression and the functional relevance of MHC class I-related chain A (MICA) and UL16 binding protein (ULBP), the major cellular ligands for human NKG2D, in human tumor cell lines of different histological origin. We show that MICA and ULBP are frequently coexpressed by carcinoma cell lines, whereas MICA is expressed more frequently than ULBP by melanoma cell lines. Interestingly, the MICA(-) ULBP(+) phenotype was detected in most T cell leukemia cell lines, whereas the MICA(-) ULBP(-) phenotype characterized all acute myeloid leukemia and most B-cell lymphoma cell lines analyzed.